UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,034	09/15/2003	Sang-Yong Park	678-1266	2550

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EXAMINER
PHUONG, DAI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/15/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/663,034	PARK ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DAI A. PHUONG	2617	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 August 2010</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>19-25 and 27-38</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>19-25 and 27-38</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
        application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Argument

1.   Applicant's arguments, filed 08/24/2010, with respect to claims have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Application, on page 2 of the remark, argues that the rejection of claims 19-25 and 27-38

are relied upon Wu (Pub. NO. 20040203946) which filed on 08/19/2002. However, the

1.131 declaration filed on 06/15/2009 has antedated WU and thereby disqualified WU as

a reference. Therefore, the Examiner now relied on Isomursu et al. (U.S. 7088990).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed
> in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for
> patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an
> international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this
> subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United
> States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3.   Claims 19-20, 21-25, 27-29, 31-35 and 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by Isomursu et al. (U.S. 7088990).

Regarding claim 19, Isomursu et al. disclose a schedule transmission method in a mobile

terminal having a short message service (SMS) function and a schedule function, the method

comprising the steps of:

determining, by a controller, whether a schedule transmission input (meeting) for

transmitting a schedule recorded in the mobile terminal (MS1, Fig.1) to another mobile terminal

(MS2, Fig. 1) is selected by a user (**col. 3, lines 34-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that wherein the transmitting terminals comprise means for sending data relating to one of said applications in a user message and means for adding a header to the user message, the header indicating the respective application that the data relates to, and the receiving terminals comprise means for receiving user messages having data and a header relating to one of said applications and means for addressing the data to a respective application according to said header. Furthermore, **col. 8, lines 16-66** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an identifier of an application `Meeting Proposal` can be `Meeting Proposal`, and the information in the application may contain a convenor's name, time and place of the meeting, as well as its subject. If, in a terminal, there is also an electronic calendar application, the transmission of the application related information in question can be connected to the functioning of the calendar application so that, as a response to the transmission of information related to this type of application (Meeting Proposal), a reservation for the meeting at the time in question is made in the calendar); and

if the schedule transmission input is selected, converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable message for recording in a scheduler (**col. 3, lines 4-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application.   Furthermore, **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application, as specified, containing the received data.),

wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message is in a format of a message that can be directly recorded as a schedule item in the scheduler (**col. 3, lines 4-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving <u>terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message,</u> but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application.   Furthermore, **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, <u>which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application,</u> as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8, line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can <u>quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal</u>.); and

transmitting the schedule-recordable message to said another mobile terminal (**col. 3, lines 4-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving <u>terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message,</u> but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Additionally, **col. 8, line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can <u>quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal</u>).
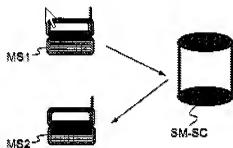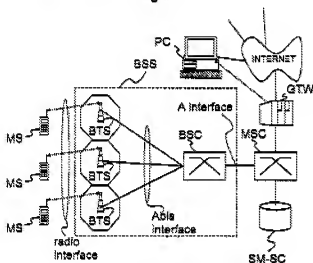
Figure 1

Figure 2

Regarding claim 20, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step comprises the step of repeatedly transmitting the converted message to a plurality of other mobile terminals in transmitting the schedule-recordable message to the other mobile terminals (col. 8, lines 45-56).

Regarding claim 21, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message (**col.**

3, lines 4-51 of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving <u>terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message</u>, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Furthermore, **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, <u>which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application</u>, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8, line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can <u>quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal</u>.).

Regarding claim 22, this claim is also rejected for the same reason as claim 23.

Regarding claim 23, Isomursu et al. disclose a schedule transmission method in a mobile terminal, comprising the steps of:

if a schedule message transmission input (meeting) for schedule recording to other mobile terminals (MS2, Fig. 1) is selected by a key input, converting, by a controller, a data format of a schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message (**col. 3, lines 4-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving <u>terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message</u>, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Furthermore, **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific

code, i.e., an identifier, <u>which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message</u> <u>directly into an application</u>, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8, line 16-** **56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can <u>quickly</u> <u>decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal</u>.), and

transmitting the schedule-recordable SMS message to the other mobile terminals (**col. 3,** **lines 4-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving <u>terminal identifies the short message as not an</u> <u>ordinary short message</u>, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application.   Furthermore, **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, <u>which enables the receiving terminal to process the received</u> <u>message directly into an application</u>, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8,** **line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can <u>quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal</u>.); and

upon receiving the schedule-recordable SMS message by another mobile terminal, recording, by a controller of the another mobile terminal, schedule information of the received schedule-recordable SMS message as a schedule if a schedule recording input is selected by a key input of the another mobile terminal **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al.

disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means
of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, <u>which enables the receiving terminal to process the received</u>
<u>message directly into an application,</u> as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8,**
line 16-56 of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related
information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may
already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the
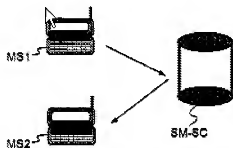receiver can <u>quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal</u>.).
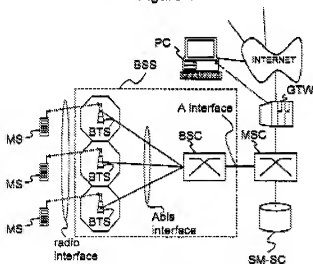

Figure 1

Figure 2

Regarding claim 24, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an SMS service (col. 5, lines 8-64).

Regarding claim 25, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an E-mail over the internet (col. 1, line 20-34; col. 11, lines 32-67 and col. 16, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 27, the claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 21.

Regarding claim 28, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule includes at least one or two or more tags indicating a schedule subject, a date, a time, contents, a schedule lasting time, a phone number of the other party (col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 29, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step comprises the steps of: determining whether the schedule transmission input for transmitting an message containing schedule information and alert information to another mobile terminal is selected by the user; and if the schedule transmission input is selected, converting a data format of the message into a data format of a schedule-recordable email message, and transmitting the schedule-recordable email message to said another mobile terminal (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 31, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, converting a data format of the received SMS message into a format of a data recordable in a scheduler and recording the converted data in the scheduler (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 32, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the recording step further: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, recording the schedule message (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 33, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 32. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises: analyzing a schedule contents, an alert mode, and an alert time by consulting data of a data field of the received SMS message; and recording the analyzed schedule contents, alert mode and alert time in the scheduler (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 34, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 32. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the

schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises: checking the schedule by analyzing a preset tagged text for schedule recording in the received SMS message; and recording the checked schedule (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 35, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission further comprises recording the received schedule message in a scheduler and then displaying the recorded schedule on an external window if an input for displaying the recorded schedule on the external window is selected by the user (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 37, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter identifying the number of recipients to which the schedule is to be transmitted (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 38, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded, use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al. in

view of Tarkiainen et al. (Pub. No.: 20010041560).

        Regarding claim 30, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25.   However,

Isomursu et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of converting

the data format of the message into the data format of the schedule- recordable message

comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter ID (identifier), a

subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert time_year, an alert time_month, an alert time_date,

an alert time_hours, an alert time_minutes, and an alert time_seconds according to a

corresponding schedule, so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be able to record the

message as a schedule ([0079] to [0165]).

        In an analogous art, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein

the step of converting the data format of the message into the data format of the schedule-

recordable message comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter

ID (identifier), a subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert time_year, an alert time_month, an

alert time_date, an alert time_hours, an alert time_minutes, and an alert time_seconds according

to a corresponding schedule, so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be able to record the message as a schedule ([0079] to [0165]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Isomursu et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission method wherein the step of converting the data format of the message into the data format of the schedule- recordable message comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter ID (identifier), a subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert time_year, an alert time_month, an alert time_date, an alert time_hours, an alert time_minutes, and an alert time_seconds according to a corresponding schedule, so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be able to record the message as a schedule, as taught by Tarkiainen et al., the motivation being in order to alert the user incoming meeting.

6.   Claims 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al. in view of Cronin (Pub. No.: 20030100336).

Regarding claim 36, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. However, Isomursu et al. do not disclose comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, displaying a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding displaying the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed.

In an analogous art, Cronin discloses the step of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are

identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting the corresponding schedule if the time and the

lasting time have elapsed ([0003] to [0004] and [0011] to [0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the invention of Isomursu et al. by specifically including the step

of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a

lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on

the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting

the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed, as taught by Cronin, the

motivation being in order to command the second device to alert the user when the meeting or

appointment threshold condition are met.

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Roboson (U.S. 5638450) directly storing in the users' electronic calendar

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner
should be directed to DAI A. PHUONG whose telephone number is 571-272-7896. The
examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the
organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent
Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications
may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished
applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR
system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR
system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would
like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated
information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dai A Phuong/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617
Date: 11/11/2010